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A HUNDRED SPEECHES

At Least to be Made in the House on the Silver Question.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK

In Both Houses—The Senate Will Act With Deliberation—The Silver Question May Not Figure in That Body in a Formal Way This Week—The Entire Time of the House to be Given Up to It—The Debate Will Close the Last of Next Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—Congress has settled down to debate with a degree of expedition almost unknown in its history and with an apparent determination to do something that promises well for the outcome. Fortunately for the majority in the senate, the action of the house on the silver question relieved them from the necessity of speedy and perhaps ill-considered action. The Democratic caucus committee charged with the preparation of a plan that should secure the adherence of the united majority will therefore commence its labors with more deliberation than could otherwise have been possible, and it is not expected now that they will perfect their work—which involves consultation with many senators at each stage—much before the house has acted. The finance committee will probably wait upon the action of the caucus committee, and so the silver question is not likely to figure in a formal way in the proceedings of the senate this week.

It is entirely possible, even probable, that speeches will be delivered upon the subject, but if so, they will be based upon some such resolution as that introduced by Senator Lodge, calling for a vote upon the repeal of the Sherman act, and not upon a bill regularly reported from the finance committee, and ready for immediate action. There is a strong disposition in some quarters to fill in the time during the week by the discussion of the Lee-Mantle senatorial election case, which is in a privileged position and can be called up at any time to the displacement of other business.

The programme in the house has been definitely fixed by the adoption of the order introduced Friday last by Representative Bland. The time will be devoted exclusively to the consideration of the silver question under the rules of the last house governing general debate. Notwithstanding the apparent lack of interest in the discussion manifested by members Saturday, the number of applicants for recognition already on the speaker's list demonstrates that the period allotted to the debate—eleven days under the general rules and three days under the five minutes rule—will be all occupied.

There are now between ninety and a hundred names enrolled by the speaker, the great majority of whom probably expect to talk the full hour allowed by the rule. There are a number, however, who have stipulated for shorter periods, generally twenty minutes, or half an hour. It appears that the time for debate will be too short to accommodate all who wish to speak, night sessions will be held to lengthen the period, but this expedient, it is believed, will not become necessary before next week with the expiration of which the debate will close.

Since the house entered upon the discussion of the silver question, Friday, under an order which will not exhaust itself until the close of next week, the probability that the organization of the house by the adoption of rules and appointment of committees would not be completed for two or three weeks, has changed into almost a certainty. As yet, no call for a meeting of the committee on rules has been issued, although one may be to-morrow or Tuesday.

One of the members of the majority of the committee when asked about the prospect for action on the rules said that until the present order of the house had expired there was no need of rules. It was not possible to break in upon the silver debate with one over the adoption of the rules, even were the new code ready to be reported. So in his opinion the committee would not be in a hurry to prepare their report.

The member further remarked that the probabilities were that the rules of the house in the Fifty-second Congress, which had been referred to the committee for consideration, would not be materially changed; in fact, he expected but few changes of any nature from the system under which the last house was directed.

Secretary Carlisle spent an hour or two with Speaker Crisp, in his room at the capital last Thursday, and they probably touched upon the subject of rules in the course of their conversation. Nothing could be more natural than that Mr. Crisp should solicit an opinion from his predecessor in the speaker's chair, and especially from one who won such high reputation as a presiding officer as did Mr. Carlisle in that position, and any suggestion the secretary saw fit to make would doubtless be most carefully considered by the committee.

There is but one rule about which any general interest attaches—the one governing closure. The best obtainable opinion is that there will be no radical change from the rule in force last Congress which gave the house the power to end debate, or prevent filibustering, upon any proposition whenever the majority so desired.

A Murder Mystery.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 13.—The bodies of two unknown women were found this morning in Beck's Run Hollow under the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad trestle. The skull of one was crushed and the other had a cut on her chin. Otherwise there were no marks on their persons. They were plainly dressed and about middle aged. The cause of their death is a mystery, and is being investigated by the authorities.

Only Cash Taken.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 13.—The five stock dealers at the East Liberty stock yards have decided to refuse all checks and New York drafts in payment for stock, pending the present currency stringency. Only cash will be taken.

THE BRECKINRIDGE SCANDAL

The Silver-Tongued Congressman Figures in a Sensational Branch of Promise Suit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—In the supreme court of the District of Columbia yesterday suit was filed for \$50,000 for breach of promise against Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, by Madeline V. Pollard. The plaintiff charges that in April, 1884, when she was seventeen years old and a student at the Wesleyan Female Seminary, at Cincinnati, she met on the train traveling from school to Frankfort, Ky., where she had been called on account of the grave illness of her sister, W. C. P. Breckinridge, who made her acquaintance on the plea of knowing her family, and that she was flattered by his attentions, knowing who he was and regarding him as a very prominent man.

On the third day of August, 1884, he came to see her at the seminary, and got permission of the President for her to dine with him, and by wiles and artifices and protestations of affection subsequently took advantage of her youth and inexperience. She avers that he got her completely under his control.

The allegations filed go with great length into the relations which existed between the plaintiff and Mr. Breckinridge, as she charges, until recently. The birth of several children who died, is alleged. She further alleges that after the death of the children she came to Washington, and that after the death of his wife, with protestations of love and affection he induced her to continue their relations, and promised to marry her as it would be proper for him to do so in a sufficient time after the death of his wife.

It is alleged that he solemnly promised that there should be a secret marriage on the 31st of May, 1892, and that the marriage should take place in the city of New York, but after that the time appointed for the marriage was postponed until the following December or January.

From time to time, she alleges, the date for the marriage was postponed until, on the 18th day of July, she avers, Mr. Breckinridge wrongfully and injuriously married another woman, Mrs. Louisa Wing, who was then a resident of the city of St. Louis.

The plaintiff in the case was for some time an employee in one of the departments here, but shortly after the death of General Sherman was dismissed, it was said for making a derogatory remark respecting the dead general. The announcement of her engagement to Mr. Breckinridge and the subsequent breaking off of that engagement and Mr. Breckinridge's marriage created a sensation in the capital.

A PENNILESS ORPHAN.

Miss Pollard Well Known as a Writer for Newspapers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 13.—Miss Madeline Breckinridge Pollard was born near Frankfort, Ky., being the daughter of the late John Pollard. She was left an orphan and penniless when quite young. James Roden, an employee of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum here, took a fancy to her when she was about ten years old. He sent her to the famous Savre institute for young ladies. She was also graduated from Wesleyan Female Seminary, Cincinnati. She then began to write for the local newspapers, and did considerable work in that line on the Lexington Gazette. She then obtained a position as clerk in the interior department at Washington, but was dismissed by President Sherman for remarking when Gen. Sherman died, "Now the devil will get his own." She afterward went to New York, where she engaged in literary work. Miss Pollard is tall and slender, with dark blue eyes and black hair. She possesses an excellent form, but is not at all handsome. She is about twenty-seven years old.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

How Editor Graves Would Solve the Negro Problem in the South.

CHAUTAUQUE, N. Y., August 13.—John Temple Graves, the successor to Henry W. Grady as leading editorial contributor to the Atlanta Constitution, lectured here yesterday morning on "The New Uncle Tom's Cabin," which was a discussion of the negro problem. His lecture has produced more excitement, sensation and discussion than any delivered here in years. He discussed the problem at length, and then proposed a theory for its solution which was briefly: Let the government set aside, out of the vast public domains, a large territory for a sovereign state, to be officered and controlled exclusively by the negroes, and no white to have the right to vote therein; the government to maintain troops to preserve order. The only price the negro need pay for this privilege would be his right to vote in any other state.

Mr. Graves pronounced the present plan a failure, and the ballot in the hands of the negro, under present conditions, an immoderate mockery. He said the negro could not compete with the white, but in competition with his kind his greatest development would be attained.

"We owe it to his loyalty in war and his docility in peace to protect him thus. But this is a problem of safety; of domestic tranquillity, of national unity, the greatest problem facing the people of this transcendent age. The edict has gone forth that this is a white man's government, and it will remain so forever, for God Almighty has stamped his seal and sign of sovereignty upon the Anglo-Saxon tribe." The old amphitheater rang with applause at the conclusion of Mr. Graves' remarks.

A DULL DAY

At the Fair—Further Evidence that Sunday Opening is Not Desired.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The exposition grounds were open to-day, about half of the usual force of the bureau of admissions being stationed at the gates. There was nothing of interest to attract visitors and few of them were at the fair—less, perhaps, than on any day since it was opened.

The doors of the big buildings were open, and people only strolled through to avoid the rays of the sun, as there was nothing in the interior open to view. On the door of the Indiana state building was a card bearing the words: "This building not open to-day," and other state houses were locked as securely as Indiana. The Midway Plaisance was the only place where the few who attended could interest themselves.

selves. The only event of the day was a dinner served by the members of the White Chapel club, at the White Horse Inn, to George Francis Train.

WHEN WOMEN QUARREL

They Quarrel in Earnest—Story of the Trouble Among the Lady Managers of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, August 13.—The telegraphic accounts of the unpleasantness in the board of lady managers have necessarily been of such a fragmentary character that the public generally is much bewildered as to what it was all about.

The demonstrations of the difficulty occurred at perplexing irregular intervals, and with apparent irrelevance, and were given by the press to the public in the same way. In short a brief, clear, continuous narrative of the facts in the case seems advisable, and this has been secured by the Associated Press from one of the members of the board, who for obvious reasons prefers not to be known in the matter.

In the first place, it should be understood that the present trouble is largely a continuation of the Phoebe Couzins' quarrel, which caused so much unpleasantness shortly after the formation of the board. Mrs. Meredith, of Indiana, one of the parties to the late unpleasantness, was an active agent in the removal of Miss Couzins from the secretaryship of the board. Mrs. Ball, of Delaware, was an equally active fighter on Miss Couzins' side at the time, and has ever since occupied a position of antagonism to the opposing party.

When a few months ago, the committee of awards was formed, Mrs. Ball was made a member of it, and was subsequently elected its secretary. Mrs. Meredith was the chairman of this important committee, which had the duty of selecting the women jurors. Almost as soon as the committee entered upon its work the old antagonism came to the front and soon produced strained relations between its members.

Those—five in number—were Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Ginty, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Stevens, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Fosdick, of Alabama. Whatever the differences of opinion between Mrs. Ball and the other members of the committee—who opposed her as a unit—the public knew nothing of the trouble till it came before the board in the following manner:

Miss Cunningham, a member from South Carolina, in open session made a rather intemperate protest against the non-representation of the state on the jury of award, charging Mrs. Meredith, chairman of the awards committee, with malice in the matter. This precipitated the first public row, the old Couzins faction rallying to the aid of the Miss Cunningham, while the conservative element as speedily ranged itself under Mrs. Meredith's banner, with much bitterness, excitement and recrimination upon both sides.

Mrs. Meredith made a scathing arraignment of Mrs. Ball, the secretary of the committee on awards. She stated that from the very outset, Mrs. Ball had been inimical to the interests of the committee and openly allied with its enemies.

The nervous tension of the board was now intensified by the general understanding that Mrs. Ball would speak in reply "supporting Miss Cunningham's charges of malice against Mrs. Meredith." The opportunity for this speech from Mrs. Ball did not occur, and when it was, nevertheless, published in the morning papers of the following day, then the fight was on. Mrs. Ball made another speech, even more bitter than the published one. She disclaimed responsibility for the latter, and Miss Cunningham sprang up, midst hisses and loud cries of "shame," to say herself was the person who had furnished typewritten copies of Mrs. Ball's intended speech to the press. Mrs. Ball wound up with an indictment of Mrs. Meredith as "a cruel, merciless, vindictive woman," concluding with an attack upon Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, the member of the board in charge of its press interests, whom she charged with having given the article to the reporters. This was obviously absurd, following Miss Cunningham's admission that she herself was the guilty party. But Mrs. Banks nevertheless now came into the wrangle to the extent of making a statement of her connection with the affair. This was an earnest effort looking towards the suppression of the article as was plainly in the line of her duty as press representative of the board. That let Mrs. Banks out, but the row went on with unabated fury, and a report from the committee on awards, asking that Mrs. Ball "be excused from further service," brought things to a climax. This document was signed by every member of the committee, excepting, of course, Mrs. Ball—and was finally adopted after a terrific struggle, constituting a virtual impeachment of that lady. On the following day, after what she considered a public vindication, Mrs. Meredith withdrew the so-called report, thus restoring things to statu quo.

A Minister Suicides.

LINCOLN, August 13.—S. D. Roberts, a Methodist minister of much prominence, committed suicide last night at Crab Orchard by shooting himself. His mind had been unbalanced for some time, as a result of financial reverses.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The pope has received a letter from President Cleveland congratulating him on the occasion of his golden jubilee and thanking him for his expressions of friendship for American institutions. The town of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, was swept by a cyclone Saturday afternoon. Three men were killed many badly injured, and a number of buildings were wrecked.

Texas planters take no stock in the statement that there will be trouble in getting money to move the cotton crop. The crop is already moving without hindrance.

The Labrador mail steamer reports having spoken, at Davis' Inlet, Northern Labrador, Peary's steamer, Falcon. She had been storm bound two days.

"Old Hutch," the eccentric grain speculator, of Chicago, has sold his membership in the board of trade for \$200, and will retire from business.

Six Mohammedans and Hindus were killed in the Bombay riots.

Rev. Charles F. Deans, of New York, is dangerously ill.

There is a great increase of cholera in Russia.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Minneapolis Mills and Houses Burn Like Tinder.

THE LUMBER DISTRICT BURNED.

Including Valuable Plants, Forty Million Feet of Lumber and a Hundred and Twelve Houses Occupied by Workmen—Entire Northeast Section of the City Threatened With Destruction—Aid Sent From St. Paul—List of the Losses, Which Foot up to More Than a Million Dollars.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 13.—Two fires, presumably the work of incendiaries, destroyed over a million dollars' worth of property this afternoon. The fires broke out in a stable in the rear of the Cedar Lake ice company house and soon spread to the ice house proper. From there, fanned by a quick breeze, it spread to Clark's box factory and then destroyed the boiler works of Lintzes, Connell & Co., including a \$27,000 riveting machine, the only one west of Chicago. Lenhart's Union Wagon works were totally consumed. Also a quantity of lumber belonging to various firms. The Cedar Ice company lost \$5,000; Clark's box company \$30,000; Lintzes, Connell & Co. \$20,000; Union Wagon works \$15,000. On this there is a total insurance of about half.

While this fire was at its height an alarm was turned in from the lumber district, at the other end of the island. Boom Island, as the place is called, was a mass of wood and lumber piles belonging to Nelson, Tenny & Company and Backus & Company. This was blazing fiercely, and fanned by a brisk wind the flames soon spanned the narrow stretch of water and began eating their way among the big saw mills and residences in the vicinity of the river bank. One after another, the planing mills of the Wilcox company, the Chatterton mill, Backus mill, the Hove mill, Smith & Corrigan and Nelson, Tenny & Company felt the blast of the fire, and were either totally destroyed or badly damaged.

The flames left a path of blackness through Marshall street and were practically stopped by the big brick structure of the Minneapolis Brewing company, although their loss is put at \$110,000. All along Marshall street and through that entire section are small frame houses occupied by laboring and sawmill hands. They went like tinder when the flames first struck them, but the residents had ample time to move their belongings. In all, 112 houses were destroyed. Although a general alarm was turned in the entire city fire department proved inadequate to the occasion, and aid was asked from St. Paul and that city promptly responded and sent over two steamers and a hose cart that did excellent service.

The fire on Boom Island was burning fiercely at a late hour to-night, and the only hope seems to lie in letting it burn itself out. For a while it looked as though the entire part of northeast Minneapolis would be destroyed, but by the concentration of the department, the further progress of the flames was checked. There were several accidents caused by spectators attempting to run the logs and falling in. Two boys were reported drowned, but the rumor cannot be verified. Bortha Street, residing on Washington avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh, fell out of a third-story window while looking at the fire and was instantly killed. The following is a list of the losses so far as can be ascertained to-night. It is impossible to give detailed insurance to-night:

Wilcox planing mill, \$25,000; Fulton and Libby warehouse, \$25,000; Chatterton mill, \$25,000; Backus mill \$75,000; Hove mill, \$80,000; Smith & Corrigan mill, \$10,000; Nelson, Tenny & Co., \$50,000. Forty million feet of lumber at \$12 per thousand, \$480,000; ten million shingles at \$2 per thousand, \$20,000; ten million lath at \$2 per thousand, \$20,000; cedar posts, etc., \$10,000; Minneapolis Brewing Co., loss \$110,000; 112 houses at an average of \$500 each, \$56,000; Nicollet Island fire, \$125,000; bridge, \$10,000; total, \$1,057,000.

BIG FIRE RAGING.

The Best Business Block in New Richmond, Ohio, Burning.

CINCINNATI, O., August 13.—It is learned here by telephone since midnight, from New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio, twenty-five miles up the Ohio river from here, that the main business block of the town was burned.

This block includes the Springer hotel, the National bank, two drug stores, several dry goods stores and other business houses, the best in town. The block is entirely wiped out and the fire is spreading.

GAS GIVING OUT.

Wells in Tipton County, Indiana, Almost Exhausted.

TIPTON, IND., August 13.—Natural gas in this county will soon be a thing of the past. The Lafayette Gas Company, which has been furnishing gas for Frankfort and Lafayette, will have to abandon their field here, as nearly all their wells are exhausted, and the new ones they have drilled this summer have been failures. This county is situated in the western part of the Indiana gas belt, and it was therefore thought that the gas was inexhaustible. Howard county, north of here, is also experiencing a failure of several wells, and it is probable that the factories here will have to commence using coal in a few months.

UNPRECEDENTED FOG.

The English Channel a Dangerous Place to Travel Now.

LONDON, August 13.—A dense fog covered the English channel all Saturday night and up to noon to-day. Such a phenomenon in the month of August is almost abnormal. Fog whistles above and several were kept going unceasingly. Several casualties are reported. The steamboat Ville de Douvres, plying between Dover and Ostend, collided with an unknown steamer on her trip to Dover yesterday. The unknown vessel disappeared immediately from sight and is believed to have been badly damaged. The Ville de Douvres left a lifeboat searching for the vessel and proceeded on her voyage.

FOURTEEN CHOLERA CASES.

At Quarantine—Health Officer Jenkins's Bulletin.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Health Officer Jenkins's 9 p. m. cholera bulletin is as follows:

Two suspects were isolated at Hoffman Island early this morning, but owing to the rough weather in the lower bay were not removed to Swinburne Island Hospital. If the wind moderates they will be transferred during the night. They are Maria Reno, aged four years, and Pasquale Do Padro, aged fifteen years.

The bacteriological examination shows that Giuseppe Adamo, who was removed yesterday suffering from cholera, and that Francisco Gairlo, Paoloa Mariani and Georgius have not developed the disease.

The census of the hospital to-night shows: Cholera patients, 14; patients not having cholera, 3; convalescent, 1; suspects of Hoffman Island, 2; total, 20. All of the patients are improving. The disease is mild in character. Two more nurses were sent to Swinburne Island to-day.

The steamer Fulda arrived to-day from Genoa. All were well on board. All of the steerage passengers had been detained five days at that port, and their baggage was disinfected before embarkation. The cabin passengers were examined and provided with maps and passports on which was written statement of their route of travel for ten days before sailing, in order that detention on railroads may be avoided. The vessel was disinfected and allowed to proceed after the customary inspection of the steerage passengers.

[Signed] W. M. JENKINS, Health Officer.

The Yellow Fever Scare.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, received no information to-day from Brunswick, Ga., regarding the yellow fever outbreak. Dr. Carter, who has been at Pensacola, Fla., will leave there to-night for Brunswick to direct the medical camp.

A POLITICAL WAR.

May Result From a Political Election—One Pitched Battle.

SALTILLO, MEXICO, August 13.—The gubernatorial campaign in the state of Coahuila is likely to result in a war between the two parties who are striving for supremacy in the state. Every part of the state is affected. The government telegraph lines have been cut, and it is expected that a general conflict may occur at any time.

Official confirmation has been received here of the attack made yesterday upon the town of Alameda, on the line of the Mexico international railway by a large force of armed political rioters. A pitched battle occurred which resulted in Severans Valdezo, the chief politician of the town, being wounded. It is not yet known here whether anyone was killed or not. The assaulting party was defeated and retreated. A large force of regular army troops and conscripted soldiers have been sent to the scene of the trouble.

THE ALABAMA TROUBLE.

Kirt James Killed by a Mob—A Terrorized Community.

MOBILE, ALA., August 13.—A special to the Register from Jackson, Ala., says: The trouble in Meachamont is at an end. The posse has disbanded and quiet reigns supreme. Babe Burke, Jim Jordan and Mack Burke, three of the worst men in the gang and acknowledged leaders, escaped by taking refuge in Satilla swamp. Kirt James was killed Friday night. He was captured in his field and put in charge of a guard of eight men to be lodged in jail. A mob of 100 men took him from the guard, tied his hands behind him, placed him in front of an oak tree and whipped his body with bullets.

A plot to whip to death several leading negroes who voted for Jones in the Jones-Kolb gubernatorial contest was unearthed. Citizens of Meachamont are panic stricken. Many have sold out and those who could not find purchasers have abandoned their property and left. It is reported that Neal Sims, brother of the notorious Bob Sims, has joined forces with the Meachamonts, and if this be so, further bloodshed will follow. The present trouble will cast a blight on Coffeyville and will come near depopulating the town.

British Money Market.

LONDON, August 13.—Discount was quoted during the week at 4 for three months and 3 for short sight. The bank of England's reserve is now 14,500,000 pounds.

The withdrawal of another million from the bank will probably be regarded with equanimity, but anything beyond that amount is almost certain to cause the bank's rate to be advanced to 5 per cent. The present situation is a complex one and it is difficult to forecast the outcome. The consensus of opinion is that the present bank rate will check further serious demands from the United States.

Business on the Stock Exchange.

Business on the stock exchange was stagnant throughout the week owing to the English holiday season and the unsettled condition of the market in the United States.

A Terrible Cloud Burst. VIENNA, August 13.—A cloud burst made havoc in the Eperies district in Hungary to-day. Fifty persons and many head of cattle were drowned. One hundred houses and several railway and other bridges were demolished and much of the harvested crops was destroyed.

Steamship Movements.

BOSTON, August 13.—Arrived, Bothnia, Liverpool.

New York, August 13.—Arrived, Rhaetia, Hamburg; Fulda, Genoa, Aurania, Liverpool; Furnessia, Glasgow; Egyptian Monarch, London.

HAMBURG, August 13.—Arrived, Polynolia, Baltimore.

HAVRE, August 13.—Arrived, Bourgoigne, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, easterly winds; warmer, fair.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by U. S. Bureau, draughts, eastern, western, and southern areas.

7 A. M. 74 7 P. M. 87

9 A. M. 75 7 P. M. 87

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DOWN AT MOUNDSVILLE.

The Annual Camp Meeting Services in Full Blast.

REV. DR. STUART AND DR. McFERRIN

The Strong Cards of the Big Sabbath Meetings—One of the Best Days for a Long Time—Prof. Excell and Miss Wray add Much to the Services. Services from 6 a. m. Until Night.

The campmeeting at Moundsville is now fairly opened, and an auspicious opening it had. Yesterday the main services were attended by about 2,000 people, and they were as interesting and impressive as any services held on the grounds in recent years. The day was perfect, the sun bright, the air like a tonic, and this brought in all the residents of the surrounding country who could possibly get there.

The exercises of the day began at 6 a. m., a prayer service being held in the Young People's temple for one hour. The time was devoted to earnest prayer, song and supplications for the success of the day's services.

At 8:30 a. m. a general class meeting was held at the same place, and was largely attended.

Prof. E. O. Excell opened up the morning service at 10:45 a. m., with the doxology, after which Rev. G. E. Stuart made the announcements of the day, disclaiming any responsibility for the reports circulated by outside people that Rev. Sam Jones was to preach at the grounds yesterday.

Rev. J. P. McFerrer, of Chattanooga, preached a powerful and eloquent sermon on "Christ crucified," selecting his text from First Corinthians, first chapter, twenty-third to twenty-fourth verses:

"But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are both Jews and Greeks, Christ, the power of God, and the wisdom of God."

He said this is the only gospel. Take Christ out of it and it is void. To get the divine personality we must become a God-man, for we owe every thing to God. When men hear the gospel they are never the same afterwards. It teaches that men should obey the laws laid down by God. He closed with the remark that Christ crucified is not only the wisdom of God, but the power of God. The principal end of the universe is God's love. Love is the king of the divine attributes and the divinest arrow in all God's quiver.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock Rev. George Stuart, of Cleveland, Tenn., a co-worker with Sam Jones, preached an interesting sermon to another large congregation, from the text in Genesis, eighteenth chapter, nineteenth verse: "For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which He hath spoken of him